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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., October 21, 1905.

WHOLE
NUMBER
377

Milwaukee's Real Disgrace!

By Victor L. Berger.

SATAN caught the dream of an old prostitute and crossed it with the fancy of a professional gambler. Beelzebub, the patron of thieves, exchanged the creation with a baby lying in a cradle in Darlington, Wisconsin. We will leave it to the imagination of our readers to guess who the changeling is?

The bribery, stealing and open debauchery in Milwaukee was such that even some of the bribers could not stand it any longer. And the Social-Democrats by their constant agitation had sharpened public conscience. Public opinion compelled the district attorney about two and a half years ago to ask the criminal court for a grand jury. Since then several hundred indictments have been returned. Over a hundred city and county officials, all of them either Rose Democrats or Rose Republicans, have been indicted. They have been indicted for almost any crime that public officials could possibly commit. Some of those indictments came mighty close to Dave. They took his inspector of public buildings and former private secretary and sent him to the house of correction for a year and a half. They found another member of the board of public works guilty of taking bribes. They indicted David's president of the common council on twenty different charges. But they did not get the arch-grafters himself. And that is where they neglected a duty. No grand jury and no district attorney will ever have done its duty in Milwaukee until the arch-grafters get ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary at Waupun. That is the least that must be done in order to appease the public conscience of the citizens of Milwaukee and in order to give a fair warning to all the smaller grafters in the beer town and in the surrounding villages.

But the fact that the grand jury has not "touched" him has made him bold. And the knowledge that his crooked town in Arizona is tumbling down, that the Twin Buttes are the original twins of his beautiful onyx mine, and that he would be compelled to go back to his little bankruptcy graft, has made him desperate. Therefore he must stay in office. Therefore he must denounce the courts and the grand jury upon every occasion. Therefore he must claim that the grand jury was called from political motives.

And if so, what of it? If it is made a point in politics to indict thieves and grafters then that, by the Almighty—that is good politics. We commend it although we do not belong to the party who is supposed to have used it for politics. The grand jury has done good work, although Dave Rose is trying to hide behind the one mistake they made when they indicted Mr. Charles F. Pfister for stealing. Of course, everybody feels that Mr. Pfister never stole a cent, and that the charge if one was to be made ought to read differently.

But Rose tries to make out that he and Pfister are martyrs.

In the first place Rose's case and Pfister's case are entirely different.

Pfister is a capitalist and a corporation man. He has inherited a lot of money, part of which was invested in street car stock. As a capitalist he tried to increase his capital as much as possible and found that Rose and his crowd were balking him and were holding out their hands. The rest everybody may well tell himself.

But Pfister had not been elected by the people to any position of trust or profit. Pfister represented nobody but himself and his capital.

And if Pfister is a martyr, he is the martyr of his own money, of his own capitalist methods. He does not ask for sympathy and he is well able to take care of himself without it.

The case of David S. Rose is entirely different. He was elected the mayor of the city of Milwaukee. He was elected to represent the interests of the citizens of Milwaukee. He was elected on a platform of public ownership of public utilities. His pals, the Rose Democrats and the Rose Republicans, were elected for the same purpose and upon the same platform. Rose was not elected to enrich himself by every known form of graft, nor were his accomplices in the public offices elected for that purpose. Now if Rose is a martyr then Richard Croker is one, and Boss Tweed was one.

But martyr or not, I will venture to say that Jesse James and Pat Crowe are gentlemen compared to either of them. Neither Jesse James nor Pat Crowe ever betrayed the confidence of people who trusted them. Neither Jesse James nor Pat Crowe ever extorted from gambling halls and houses of ill-repute.

But the gas men are here this week. The American Gas Light Association have their outing and the mayor of Milwaukee, David S. Rose, thought that it was his inning. He felt sure of a sympathetic, responsive audience when he spoke to the representatives of privately owned public utilities of America about grand juries.

Dave said:

"The fair name of Milwaukee has been disgraced before the world, her reputation has been traduced, and I appoint every member of this convention a committee of investigation to inquire and ascertain for themselves in a spirit of frankness and justice, whether the reputation which we have gained justly belongs to us."

Just think of it, according to Dave, the fair name of Milwaukee is traduced when they indict criminals. If that is the case every time a common thief is sent to the house of correction or to the penitentiary the "fair name of Milwaukee is traduced." And Dave loses a voter and an adherent every time.

Nor is this all. Rose appoints the representatives of the privately owned corporations to go out and hunt for grafters during the two or three days that they are here. In very much the same way up to two or three years ago our county board used to appoint the grand jurors. And in Rose's opinion the Milwaukee grafters have nothing else to do than to confound all their doings to every stranger who happens to attend a convention here. He expects of course that they will make confidants of them in exactly the same way that he, David S. Rose, does. He did a great deal better when he assured them that this is a wide open town "where we feed beer to our babies." Although I have never seen any beer fed to babies, it may be that Dave would feed beer to his if he were capable of having any.

Such is David Rose, the only one of his kind in the United States, because he beats all in craftiness, graftiness and nastiness.

And what are the elements of his strength? That is easily told. To begin with he has with him every saloonkeeper who is not straight or who keeps women in his place. And every contractor who wants to make money from the city, will work tooth and nail for Rose. Every capitalist who is afraid that if he doesn't hang on to our Dave he might hang separately, will stick to Rose. Every railroad and public service corporation is for Rose. All the voters whose votes can be bought will be bought for Rose. All the voters who cannot read or write will be counted for Rose. Some people who are dead or have moved away, or were never here at all, will be counted for Rose. Every grafter will fight for Rose. And last, but not least, a great number of honest but poor and ignorant Poles, Italians, Syrians, Greeks, Slavonians and Bulgarians will think they must vote for Rose in order to hold a job digging sewers at two dollars a day.

But will the great mass of honest voters, workmen and business men, even though they may not be Social-Democrats, vote for Rose? No. And never.

But it is the duty of our party organization to work only and here, spread the light of Socialism; show them the aim for the future; our work in the past, our doings at the present time and show them that the hope and the deliverance of the human race lies with the Social-Democratic party.

A machine for milking cows has just been invented. That's nothing. A machine for milking insurance company treasuries has been invented and in successful operation these many years.

The story of how the Peoria grand jury indictments against Banker and School Superintendent Doherty came about is interesting, the exposure having been blundered into following on the heels and as a result of a war between a newspaper editor and a lawyer. We can imagine the big broadcloth crooks of the town shifting about uneasily on their seats as the fight became warmer and began to reach out into more extended territory. The capitalist system has very kindly provided every city in the country with practically this same sort of anxious and successful citizens, all of which gives point to the old claim that "the rich have their troubles."

A grand jury in Denver has just indicted ten bankers on a charge of conspiring for the purpose of theft. Impossible!

Testimony in an injunction proceeding in St. Louis has developed the fact that a number of oil companies parading before the people as independent and anti-Rockefeller have been making a profit of 300 per cent and that the profits were all sent on to the Standard Oil Company. Triumphant democracy!

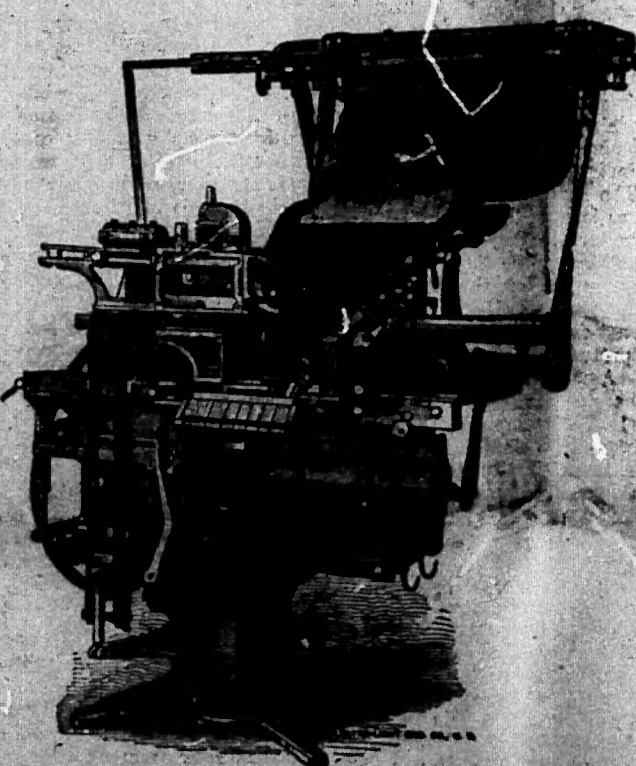
A priest of St. Louis, who has just returned from a visit to Italy, says that the king is much worried over the steady advance of the Socialist movement and now sees "that his only safety lies in union with the church." But how about the safety of the church if it joins hands with the monarchy against the people? And the church in this country also needs to use caution.

It is now officially reported that the operations based on the cotton leak in the Agricultural department produced private profits of two hundred thousand dollars. The ship of state, under capitalist party management, is a pretty leaky old hulk and mighty expensive to keep afloat.

Philadelphians just now are learning a few things about their own capitalistically ruled community they didn't know before. A police superintendent has testified that as president of the Republican club of his ward it was his duty to see that repeaters were not molested, that every policeman in that district was forced to belong to the Republican ward clubs, and also that there were so many penitentiary birds being put on the police force that it was one of his duties to keep a watch over the rogues' gallery and take out the pictures of crooks when they were given positions on the force.

Let us Block the Conspiracy of Silence!

Another big boost on that printing plant fund, by means of which it is proposed to put the Milwaukee movement in a position of security as regards its press and literature in the coming big battle with capitalism for the capture of the city! The spirit of conquest is felt all along the line, the spirit the great proletarian advance has been always manifest when there was a real advantage to be gained. The old spirit lives, the old spirit of which the old timers in the movement will tell you if you get them started on the subject—the spirit of self-sacrifice for a definite move on the works of the enemy. Some of the letters we have been receiving show how keenly the comrades are watching the effort to batter down the capitalist walls of the first big American city to be overtaken by the new crusade. One comrade writes, in enclosing a substantial contribution: "You may wonder if anything good can come out of this Parry-Post ridden dump, but enclosed you will find a ten specker as nourishment for that plant. May it blossom and bear fruit!" That's the spirit for you!



Next week we hope to give a view of the work of building the new addition for the printing plant made from a snap-shot photograph, provided the picture is not too confused for on-screen reproduction. The new building is attracting a great deal of attention on the part of local comrades, and you can be sure they will be on deck when the house-warming takes place—as, indeed, it is hoped you all can be!

The necessity for this departure is daily made more manifest. The capitalist dailies, while they do not dare ignore us altogether because our people's patronage is too big a thing to toss aside, print only as much as they feel they have to keep up a show of giving the news. The work of our aldermen in the council is ignored as much as possible so that the people of the city will not get too much enamored of our principles as applied to action. Some of the most stirring committee meetings in the city hall in which our aldermen have taken the lead have been written up as if they were not present and the views they have expressed and arguments they have forced their colleagues to accept have been very slyly attributed to old party aldermen, in a daring and yet an adroit manner. More and more it becomes clear that it must be our own papers and our own literature by which we must show the people what we are doing and what our principles mean as applied to constructive municipal legislation. Therefore the imperative necessity of placing our press where it cannot be obstructed by capitalist business interests in the service of capitalist political interests.

Comrades, let us all exert every effort to accomplish the work we have outlined. Let the helps for the printing fund come in as rapidly as possible. Now is the time to do things. It is action we want, rather than theorizing, when capitalism and all its man-killing furies is to be put to rout. Make this list fairly jump, comrades, make it jump next week!

PRINTING PLANT FUND.

Last week Wm. Fitch was credited with 25c instead of 50c. The total receipts however were correct.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,177.05
By E. Allen	.50
Emil A. Rick	.25
C. B. Whitall	5.00
Peter Schneider	.25
Chas. A. Schaub	.25
Max Ehrhardt	.25
Mrs. Chas. A. Blodgett	1.00
Paul Doeber	1.00
Joe Brandner	1.00
James Larson	1.50
Louis Goodell	1.00
H. E. Kearns	1.00
J. P. Woods	.25
H. Mathias	1.00
Max Hauser	1.00
Paul Mueller	.50
H. H. Hendricksen	.50
Emil J. Kasik	1.00
R. H. Rothman	1.00
John Bohmback	1.00
Louis Riemer	1.00
Christ. Miller	1.00
Local No. 35, I. L. M. & T. A., Green Bay, Wis.	2.00
H. W. Grestham	1.00
C. E. Hamilton	1.00
H. McKee	.25
Geo. E. Chrouser	.25
A. Schwartz	1.00
Willis Brandon	1.00
A. E. Block	1.00
Wm. Roberts	1.00
Wm. Tews	.50
Robert Siegert	.50
Joe Dunham	.50
Timothy Sullivan	.50
Joe Kraehenbuehl	.25
Arnold Zeldbach	1.00
Gus Petrit	1.00
Wesley Wimer	.40
John Wimer	.40
E. F.	.50
Wm. Pasch	1.00
Pat. Tealy	.50
E. Francis	.25
Wm. Chrouser	1.00
F. A. Cates	.25
Ernst Quittenbaum	5.00
Ward Branch Hist. Milwaukee, brought in by Wm. White	
Ed. Fisher	.25
Adolph Zinner	.25
Geo. Brown	.25
H. M. Stadler	.25
John Schuk	.25
T. S. S.	.25
Frank Kiefer	.25
James H. H.	.25

Chas. Fleischmann	.25
John Runkel	.25
C. Brummer	.25
H. Frensdorfer	.25
Chas. Geiger	.25
Mart. Habert	.25
Otto Mainz	.25
John Roessler	1.00
Jack Jopertinger	.25
Robert Podrats	.25
Barney Glowinski	.25
Ed. Ludke	.25
Karl Pilsgraff	.25
Albert Franz	.25
Wm. Kling	.25
Albert Weber	.25
Geo. Lick	.25
F. Malvitz	.25
R. Uibel	.25
Wm. Fromholz	.25
Ernst Hornburg	.25
Fred. Tasse	.25
John Stolper	.25
Frank Tysack	.25
Ol. Trapp	.25
Albert Zahn	.25
Wm. Zaha	.25
Wm. G. Hoffman	.25
Frank Krueger	.25
Christ. Kenkes	.25
W. Sonnenberg	.25
Charles Dinow	.25
Frank Schimmelpfennig	.25
A. J. Otten	.25
A. Nernberger	.25
D. Siegemann	.25
Henry Gruenwald	.25
Chas. Nickolaus	.25
S. Schmidt	.25
E. Steffen	.25
T. Mann	.25
Henry Lukinger	.25
Joe Maritz	.25
Total	20.95

J. P. J.	1.00
Fred. Koch	1.00
Milwaukee So. Side Pol. Br. per S. Lewandowski	1.00
Joe Winkler	1.00
E. J. Schefe	1.00
W. B. Cockrell	3.50
W. W. Hanson	.50
Fred. S. Sanden	1.00
M. P. Moser	1.00
Gust. Launing	1.00
Hy. Stollenberg	5.00
Town of Lake Branch	5.00
John Stollenberg	1.00
R. Koenig	.50
Ed. Zinne	.50
H. A.	1.00

Is America Drifting Toward a Monarchy?

No less a personage than Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale Law School, now declares that this nation is tending toward monarchy. Before a mass meeting of American citizens in classical Boston, he solemnly declared that the basic principles of the constitution had been violated in the rapid centralization of government in one man—the president—and that the accumulation of precedents is similar to those upon which the fabric of Caesarism was erected in the Roman republic. The president of the nation has become a majestic figure over whom congress has no control. A few steps farther would turn this country from its original plan. The criticism is in effect an attack on Rooseveltism and on Roosevelt, the man whose plutocratic nature is recently shown in the fact that his son has been quartered in the millionaire's row of apartments at Harvard, the very college before which the president some months ago made a strong speech in favor of simple living.

Prof. Rogers says, among other things: "Ever since the Civil war there has been taking place in this country a steady centralization of government and a transformation in the political thinking of our people. The people of the United States have shown themselves unwilling to govern their conduct according to the basic principles upon which our institutions, state and national, were founded. 'The principle which Lincoln declared would be in all coming days' a rebuke and a stumbling block to the harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression, has, within forty years of Lincoln's death, been disregarded by the party which he founded. 'In place of the distrust with which the fathers looked upon executive power, we find a disposition to resort to the president for relief in matters which are entirely outside his authority. An industrial dispute arises between labor and capital and men appeal to the president not yet as a Louis who can decide.'"

"What one Millionaire Has Done for His Home City," reads a heading in an illustrated Sunday paper. We look closer and find that this millionaire became a millionaire by turning the people's forests into a private fortune and that he then took advantage of his strength thus acquired to plaster his city with his name carved in enduring stone over the portals of numerous institutions which he founded. It was all a matter of business, of buying the homage of an easily fooled people.

The forests belonged by natural right to the people, and any wealth they yielded should have been public wealth, and the people able to put up their own institutions and with no private citizen's name vaingloriously sticking all over them.

Whew! Pres. McCurdy's salary as head of the Mutual Life for an aggregate of twenty-one years amounted to almost two millions of dollars! To be exact, it was \$1,841,666.67. You poor wage-worker, drudging your very life out, up in the morning at daybreak and home in time to eat a hurried supper and then off to bed to get rest enough to be up early again, can you take in the stupendous proportions of that McCurdy salary! And while for the pittance you receive you labor to enrich the world, he spent his time lolling about in a palatial office or at a millionaire's club and in scheming to get personal possession of as much of the policy-holders' money for his relatives and various high finance companies he was interested in as was possible without running up against the law. There are many McCurdys and many, many wage drudgers like yourself, and this state of things will go on as long as you and your class permit it by voting capitalist party tickets on election day.

Ever since the Socialists got representation in the Milwaukee city council the capitalist dailies have been very chary of discussing city legislation in their editorial columns for fear they might have to give credit to the men of the new party. Some very important measures have been pending from time to time in the council and there was a good deal at stake in them for the weal or the woe of the people, but the editorial opinion-mongers, so valuable and full of wisdom and all-embracing knowledge on all other points, have kept scandalously silent with regard to them. It is a sign of the times.

A dime, ten cents, gets the Herald for ten weeks.

The Japanese Socialists have finally formed a national organization. It was formed at Tokyo, on Aug. 18.

A Kansas newspaper reporter asked Debs if he would run for the presidency again and was told that Socialists individually did not frame up such matters, but that wherever they could they obeyed the demand of their party. The interview was friendly in tone, but the Socialist political methods are still a puzzle to the average capitalist newspaper man.

If the president of the United States were a real servant of the people, as he was intended to be, instead of a monarch capitalistically made, Alice Roosevelt would not be cavorting round like a spoiled child and making a monkey of herself generally. As a member of the Taft junketing party in the Philippines the other day, she put on a Moro costume and gave an imitation Moro dance on the deck of the steamer. Being the daughter of an American emperor, she is surrounded, of course, by a crowd that laughs and applauds at her every word or act, however silly.

No politics in the union! How often have the old style capitalist labor leaders, from Gompers and Mitchell down, bawled this hypocritical alibi at us, and without ever convincing us that they really meant it!

As to whether they really have meant it, we are from time to time given ample chances for judging. And the evidences only strengthen us in our conviction.

What is really meant is "no Socialist politics in the union"—keep the working class at the political mercy of the foxes of capitalism.

And only the other day John Mitchell gave us new and undisputable proof of it. On Oct. 3 he made a mysterious call on President Roosevelt. Roosevelt and he had played into each other's hands at the time of the "settling" of the great coal strike, and Mitchell, by all the tokens, had something coming from the president for his work in playing the unions and the public false at that time.

He was closeted with the president for nearly an hour and when he left admitted to the newspaper reporters that he had been asking the president to appoint one Louis Hammerling, an editor of a union mine workers' paper, to the big political berth of collector of internal revenue for the Scranton district. No politics in the union!

No politics in the union!

HOW NATIONS MAKE PROGRESS.

SO-CALLED MAKERS OF NATIONS REALLY OBSTRUCTORS OF GROWTH. CONDITIONS FORCE CHANGES.

An acquaintance of mine who was a member of a woman's club happened to remark in my presence that at their next meeting they would discuss the subject, "Makers of Germany," and that this subject was especially fitting as they had been working on German life, history and politics for over a year. Upon hearing this I requested that he observe carefully the manner in which this subject was treated and report to me. This she did later, informing me that each member was assigned some prominent character in German history, as, for instance, Frederick the Great, Bismarck, Krupp, Virchow, William II, and that these members each read papers showing that these particular men made Germany what it has been from time to time, and what it is today; that they each proved by their arguments that the social conditions, the institutions, and the government of Germany were the resultant of the gigantic intellects of these individuals.

Now, why should anyone be so rude as even to comment upon what these ladies thought or did in their simple club life? The only reason I have to give is that they suggested to me the subject of this brief article. And why should an article on this subject be written? For the reason that it is very important that such opinions about the making of nations should be corrected if we are ever to make progress consciously. These erroneous notions have not entirely prevented progress in the past, but they have interfered with it, and have made the mass of the

people unconscious of its source; they have clouded the minds of the people, and have caused them to halt in the march of progress when they should be marching forward; they have caused the people to believe in leaders, rather than to believe in themselves; they have been the cause of the disappointment in waiting for some Moses by blinding the masses to the fact that such leaders as Moses are of them, from them, and that the only way under heaven to find a Moses is to make one, and that this making is the result of the attitude of mind, the decided stand, and the action of the mass.

There is another form that this old worn-out idea about great men assumes. This form is the one peculiar to the religious mind and is usually stated in this way. God in his wisdom has raised up this or that great man to correct evils which had become so offensive that even God himself could stand them no longer. Now these same persons will argue at another time that man's will is free, and therefore he is responsible for all his acts; and yet they fail to see that these two ideas are contradictory.

If God raises up certain men to accomplish certain things, certainly these men, at least, are not free, for God has controlled them, because if he had not controlled them they might have been as bad as the others; and again they fail to see that if God controlled these men he could have as easily controlled others, and thus prevented the evil in the first place.

The fact is we are under law. Man is emerging from a state of ignorance, and unconscious control by his environment, to a state of light and conscious control of his environment, and the way for this control will be paved by class conflicts until the human family is economically free, that is, free in the things upon which life depends, then for the first time humanity will begin to consciously control its environment, and to probe into the future.

In this connection I quote from H. G. Wells' "The Discovery of the Future." (See Smithsonian Report, 1902, p. 386.) "Our thoughts, and wills, and emotions are contagious." Or, as he might have said, we suggest to each other, and from this fact we should learn that if we ever hope to make our nation better today than it was yesterday, it will not be done by our saying this or that is an ideal plan, but it is impractical, it is impossible now; it will possibly be operative in the next thousand years. It will be done by our getting hold of a movement that we believe is right until that movement gets hold of us. By this attitude of mind we will make leaders by the hundreds.

Mr. Wells continues, "But everybody does not believe in the importance of the leading man. There are those who will say that the whole world is different by reason of Napoleon. But there are also those who will say that the whole world of today would be very much as it is now if Napoleon had never been born. There are those who believe entirely in the individual man, and those who believe entirely in the forces behind the individual man, and for my part, I must confess myself a rather extreme case of the latter kind. I must confess I believe that if by some juggling with space and time Julius Caesar, Napoleon, Edward IV, William the Conqueror, Lord Roseberry, and Robert Burns had all been changed at birth, it would not have produced any serious dislocation of the course of destiny.

I believe that these great men of ours are no more than images and symbols and instruments, taken as it were, haphazard, by the incessant, and consistent forces behind them; they are the pen nibs Fate has used for her writing, the diamonds upon the drill that pierces through the rock. And the more one inclines to this trust in forces the more one will believe in the possibility of a reasoned inductive view of the future that will serve us in politics, in morals, in social contrivances, and in a thousand spacious ways."

This now brings us to the point where we can state clearly our contention, and show the error of the opinion first mentioned. Nations are not made by one or more individuals, known as great men, who stamp their individuality upon the masses, and handle them as a potter would the impressionable clay. Just the opposite is true, the so-called great men are the product of a class; they are the expression of their class; they are pushed to the front by their class; and instead of these individuals making nations, institutions, or histories, what they are, these latter are made by the conflict of classes—the dominant class establishing for a time such a form of government as best serves its own interests, and maintaining it until another class becomes powerful enough to threaten or overthrow it, when there comes a period of reform, partial progress, and finally total change.

It may at this point be a matter of interest to note that those who are often spoken of as makers of nations, and are considered factors in progress are in fact obstructors and stand in the way of progress; for their whole purpose is to suppress, to maintain the existing order, to keep all institutions safe for their own class, and all this they do as long as it is possible. Then again in nations like our own, where there is a large share of political freedom, those in political life who are often looked upon as great men, are in fact only mediocrities. They are the common ground upon which the majority can stand; they reconcile; they make compromises; they favor reform; they hold society together until the class distinctions are clearly understood, and until the new and changed material and industrial conditions are plain to all. In this sense their service is very useful.

As illustrative of the manner in which class interests must be fought out, let us note that it is a rare thing to find a politician today, either great or small, who does not say he is in favor of labor unions, and yet for these politicians this is a recent state of mind. During the first half of the last century it was illegal to form a union, and frequent arrests were made of those attempting to do so. Now, who shall tell us the name of the great man that has established this force as a factor in making the future of this nation—this factor that has had to fight for every inch of the ground over which it has come to its present position. Not the great man, but the forces of material development and industrial progress are responsible for this factor.

It is a most significant fact that to speak of certain individuals as the makers of Germany does not seem so ridiculous as to speak of our own country in this way. Think of this just a moment. Who would be pointed out as a maker of the United States? Was it Washington who stood for political freedom, or was it an arcaded and conscious class back of him that made political freedom possible?

Was the great Abraham Lincoln one? He was cut down in the hour of the nation's triumph and the government at Washington still lived.

Why? Because the class that pushed him to the front, whose exponent he was, still lived. Two other presidents were cut down while in official life, making no more difference to the nation than the death of the humblest citizen. The reason for this is apparent. Our liberal institutions give greater play for expression of the popular will, popular growth, and popular nation making, and as a consequence those individuals who are pushed forward by the different classes do not contrast so sharply. There is much less opportunity on the part of those in power to suppress the popular will, and as a consequence the will of the mass finds a wider expression.

The statement has been made, and it exemplifies the fact that I am trying to establish, that if in our national elections since we became a nation, the other party had been successful every time, we would today be about where we are in progress.

Now let no one imagine that this view nullifies the contention regarding the class conflict. It only proves it. In this country our officials, if they are wise, keep their ears close to the ground, and whenever popular sentiment is strong they begin to make plans to satisfy it, and besides, if they are not wise they are often looking forward to a re-election.

A few illustrations taken from some recent incidents in our political life may aid us. Prior to November, 1896, government rate making, government ownership, state and municipal management of industries were considered subjects for simpletons to cogitate upon, but no sane man had time for such foolishness.

Who is there today that will publish his ignorance by saying that some one or a few great men are responsible for the changed attitude of mind on these subjects? What has made these recent and radical changes in the minds of officials and legislators? The counting of the votes in 1896, in 1900, in 1904, and the principles for which these votes stood, explain the whole situation. During these years the rising tide of popular indignation had been noticed. The conservative leaders fought it as long as they could, but at last they saw that they would have to do something or see their organizations destroyed, but they waited too long, for their half-way measures will not save them because the Socialist party has already taken a place in American politics, and stands uncompromisingly for the working class, thus again establishing the fact of the class conflict in making nations, institutions, histories, and governments.

What has made this a great nation? Political freedom; but this was not the thought of George III and the governing class of his time. What will make this a greater nation? Economic freedom. May this thought dominate our great men as well as all men.

I have been asked to explain how the class conflict can be made to account for the appearance of a master physician like Virchow; or a great inventor like Krupp. Certainly very little thought must make this clear. In all these conflicts, conditions and necessities arise which must be dealt with, otherwise the health of all may be endangered, or the power of the ruling class broken. If there had never been a class subjected to such conditions of living as caused a scourge of typhoid fever there would never have been the necessity for a Virchow to be sent by the German government to investigate, and as a result there would never have been a Virchow who was an authority on this malady. If humanity had never known war such a thing as a gun would be unknown, and so would the inventor of the gun. With the space at my disposal, I cannot, even if it were possible, point out all the influences that are brought to bear in cases such as these just cited, but the general principle may be seen in the illustrations given.

In matters pertaining to the education of the race this same principle is observed. We have all heard the statement that this or that person has been greatly improved by "rubbing up against the world." The meaning here is that contact with other people develops and extends the character of the individual. Again we have heard that genius is the flower of the race. It is made by the race, rather than making the race, and by those who are advocating universal education we have been told that if the entire mass of the population could be educated to the degree now reached by our most brilliant minds, that immediately there would spring forth from the intelligent mass the buds and flowers—the geniuses, and the bright minds, just as superior to the average mass then as the genius of today is ahead of those around him. In view of this we cannot but regret the loss that the human family of the present is sustaining by its ignorance, its selfishness, its narrowness, its superstition, its fear.

S. L. H.

Capitalism's Greatest Weapon.

E. A. Freeman in "English People in Three Homes: Lectures to American Audiences," says:

"It (the United States Supreme court) is, I believe, the only national tribunal in the world which can sit in judgment on a national law, and declare an act of all the three powers of the Union to be null and void. No such power does or can exist in England. An act of parliament is final; it may be repealed by the power which enacted it; it cannot be questioned by any other power. Congress may pass, the president may assent to, and the Supreme court can declare such an act to be null and void."

What is the most powerful instrument in the hands of the employing class for the continuance of their rule of subjection of the employed class?

To this question, no doubt, an infinite variety of answers would be given by the great army of the employed in this country. On the correctness of the answers would hinge the success or failure of the working class to plan for their betterment. Can there be any question but that the one great instrument for the success of the employing class is in its control of the courts. So little is this great power understood and so manifold are its ways of doing the will of its masters that the public mind is scarcely willing to accept the statement of the facts as above.

Legislators may make the laws and they may make them in response to a demand of their constituents. They may be good laws and may be honestly drawn and faithfully recorded. Their workings might be ever so beneficial to the people for whom they were framed, but of what avail is a law if some one man or some set of men may have the power to pass upon them and declare them legal or illegal, constitutional or unconstitutional?

Such is the power of the present day court and its judges. In the United States today the court and its officers, the judges, are the law, and they can and do look upon all law and lawmakers with that contempt that is begotten of their power through the acquiescence of the people to the will of their decisions.—Ez.

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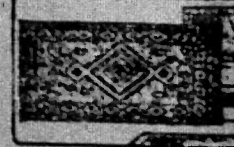
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Karl Marx and Economic Interpretation of History.

THE ONLY WAY BY WHICH CAN BE EXPLAINED THE POLITICAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.

W. S. Ghent in "Mass and Class." The doctrine that the prevailing mode of production and exchange is the main determining factor in human affairs is known as "the economic interpretation of history." This doctrine was formulated by Karl Marx, who is coming to be recognized even by those who do not accept all of his social beliefs as one of the really great geniuses of the nineteenth century. Marx chose an unfortunate name for the doctrine; he called it "the materialist conception of history," and most of his militant followers continue so to speak of it. The name is unfortunate in that it seems to ally the doctrine with the philosophy of materialism; the doctrine "that matter is the only substance and that matter and its motions constitute the universe." Marx's doctrine has, however, nothing to do with the claims of philosophic materialism as against those of monism or of theism. It is historic materialism as opposed to historic idealism, the latter being the interpretation of historic phenomena as the work of great minds and powerful individualities, and carrying with it an exaggerated hero-worship. Historic materialism is concerned with the play of causes and effects among social phenomena, but it does not touch the question of the primary cause of the cosmic process. Theists, monists, agnostics and materialists may thus, in considering it, meet upon common ground.

The economic interpretation of history is the doctrine that the relations of men to one another in the matter of making a living are the main underlying causes of men's habits of thought and feeling, their notions of right, propriety and legality, their institutions of society and government, their wars and revolutions. Under the stress of the economic motive men seek to satisfy their needs; and to do this, throughout the period of the institution of private property, they have had to compete with one another. In its last analysis the struggle is one of individual against individual. But since in all times the individual has recognized or sensed his own weakness in the struggle against other men and against nature, he has had to make common cause with his fellows of like needs and aims. The history of mankind is thus resolved into a series of group struggles, including, in the main, tribal and racial conflicts as well, growing out of the desire for economic advantage. With the development of industry from its primitive or barbaric forms, these groups, evolved into economic classes, striving to obtain, or when obtained to hold, the prevailing form of capital and the political mastery which insured its retention. Petty groups, of varying interests, have persisted within the several classes, but the determining struggle throughout history has continued along class lines.

Expressed in the words of Frederick Engels, the friend of Marx and his collaborator in The Manifesto of the Communist Party of 1848, the doctrine is:

"That in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; that consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes.

Since from the beginning of human life, in all but the garden spots of the earth, men have had to spend the greater part of their waking time and their energy in securing food, warmth and clothing, it is almost a matter of course that the methods they have had to employ in this urgent pursuit have prompted more than anything else, their habits

of acting, feeling and thinking on all subjects, have determined in great measure the form of their institutions, and arrayed mankind in conflicting divisions.

The enormous displacement of hand labor by machinery is strikingly instanced in modern dredging and excavating appliances. The great crane shovel, which cuts its way in canal digging through soil and clay and mire, will lift 3,600 tons a day under ordinary conditions, thus accomplishing the work of 2,400 men with hand implements. One of the great suction dredges, working in the harbor channel, will pump 3,000 tons of sand and silt in an hour, depositing its load hundreds of feet away as occasion demands. How many men and how much old time paraphernalia such a machine displaces are hardly to be estimated.—Daily paper.

"Thou shalt not kill." Except by locked exits, subway explosions, adulterated food, slums, fire-damp, fast trains, sweatshops. In short, in the regular course of trade.—Life.

What is Social-Democracy?

"Socialism is a system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the competition which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operative action; which would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community."

Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor.—Prof. Schaffé.

Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution of co-operation in place of competition. It advocates the gradual absorption of industries by the government. We propose to make the government the sole capitalist, the agent of the people, to manage the industrial system for the benefit of all. Socialism does not propose to interfere with the home, family or religion. It does not propose to interfere with private property or to make a new distribution of national wealth.—Father T. McGrady.

"The alpha and omega of Socialism is the transformation of private and competing capitals into a united collective capital."—Prof. Schaffé.

NOTICE. Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

NOTICE. Watertown, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

Utah has city tickets in a number of cities and the large vote of last fall, it is expected, will be maintained or even increased.

Virginia has a full state ticket in the field and Comrade Carr will speak at a number of points in that state.

California has several important campaigns on and has National Organizers Osborne and Slayton and a corps of local speakers employed.

In Maryland a primary law is the campaign issue, which will disfranchise many of the working class. Comrades Miller and Untermann are at work, representing the national office.

Ford is running an extremely offensive continual story in his Referendum entitled "Conspiracy of Commercialism" that seems to have no ending. He is also running another continued story in his first page that is just about as empty.

In Kentucky the capitalist parties are in favor of a return to the "virgine" system of voting. Comrade J. L. Fitts will speak at ten or twelve points in that state, representing the national office in the fight.

The Socialists of Plymouth County, Mass., met in a delegate convention in Whitman on October 1st and formed a county organization, with the purpose of prosecuting a vigorous propaganda all the year. All the towns of the county will be organized during the next year in preparation for the annual campaign.

In Pennsylvania preparations are being made for an industrial war in the coal regions which will entirely overshadow "the late unpleasantness," putting on a thorough and systematic state campaign. Every part of the state is being visited by state organizers. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh being well supplied with local speakers. National Organizer Brewer will close the campaign there.

State Secretary Cutting of Massachusetts reports the following speakers on call for the state campaign: Olof Bokeland, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Chas. K. Hardy, Robert Lawrence, Walter P. Thorne, Wm. M. Packard, Wm. T. Richards, Franklin R. Wentworth, T. A. Scott, Squire R. Palmer, George E. Littlefield, L. F.

Socialist Aldermen at Work.

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Wilson, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schraas, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boesa, James Shahan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Gerdt.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, M. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

The Socialists and the capitalist party representatives came into collision almost immediately upon the sound of the gavel at last Monday's session of the Milwaukee city council. At the preceding meeting Ald. Heath had introduced a resolution for a committee of inquiry into the indictment of Ald. Corcoran, the president of the council, by the grand jury, and after a spirited debate during which a call of the house was ordered and other motions made and acted upon, a motion of Ald. Becker prevailed to refuse to receive the resolution and to keep it out of the printed proceedings. This was supported by the very aldermen who had been trying to "purify" the council by ousting Ald. Heath because he had refused to their railroad affiliations. When the proceedings of the preceding meeting were issued it was found that the city clerk had not only left the resolutions on Corcoran out, but had also failed to record all other motions in connection with it, including the call of the house which had been had. At the meeting Monday Ald. Heath objected to the approval of the minutes as prepared by the clerk, holding that the record was not a true one and that the clerk had exceeded his authority.

"I protest against anything so high-handed," said the alderman. "The charter says expressly that the city clerk shall attend all council meetings and keep a full record of the proceedings." I want to know by what authority he has falsified the record.

Ald. Mallory had been called to the chair and was evidently there to deal out enough rank rulings to protect the gang and save the city clerk from being called to account. He demanded to know what had been left out of the record, and Ald. Heath replied that he could not supply the missing record, not having taken down the proceedings. Mallory then grew bolder and ruled that Heath was out of order as there was nothing in the proceedings he

was objecting to. On appeal he was sustained by the representatives of the siamese twins of capitalism, the Republican and Democratic parties, by a vote of 32 to 10. Ald. Heath then asked leave to introduce the following resolution at that time:

WHEREAS, There was introduced in the council at the meeting of Oct. 2, a resolution which read as follows:

"Whereas, The grand jury has returned twenty (20) indictments against Cornelius Corcoran for selling feed to the Fire Department, and

"Whereas, It is extremely unlikely that so large a number of indictments would be returned without strong evidence to support the charges herein contained, and

"Whereas, The official misconduct in said indictments is clearly sufficient, if proved, to authorize the expulsion of said Corcoran from the common council; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three aldermen, not two of whom shall be members of the same political party, be elected by the council to call to take testimony relative to the charges contained in said indictments, who shall report their findings to the common council within thirty days from their election.

"Resolved further, That a sum not exceeding two hundred (\$200.00) dollars be appropriated for the purpose of having witnesses subpoenaed by said committee, and to take down in shorthand and preserve the testimony of such witnesses." and

WHEREAS, By vote of the members of this council the above resolutions were refused publication in the official proceedings, although the charter makes it the express duty of the city clerk to keep a record of the full proceedings of this body and

WHEREAS, Going further than this in his violation of the charter requirements said city clerk has also kept out of the record all motions made and action taken by the council in dealing with the above resolution, thereby making the record faulty and unreliable and therefore illegal, therefore

RESOLVED, That the city attorney be and is hereby instructed to furnish this council at its next regular meeting with an opinion upon the following questions: 1. Whether this council has the legal right under the charter of the law to omit from its record a proper resolution regularly introduced in good faith by an alderman in the discharge of his duty? 2. Whether the said city clerk has the right under the charter of the law to omit from the record portions of the regular proceedings of this council, consisting of motions actually made and regularly acted on?

At first Mallory flatly refused to allow the resolution to be considered, but was given a hunch that this was too arbitrary and then asked if there were any objections, and Ald. Becker objected. While this was going on, Committee Clerk Boyd slipped up to the clerk's desk and read through the resolution before it was handed back, in order to post the others as to what it contained. Later in the session, under the order of introduction of resolutions, Ald. Heath again presented it, and after an acrimonious debate participated in by Ald. Barry (Dem.), and Sei-

del, Welch and Heath, the resolution was "indefinitely postponed and omitted from the proceedings," on motion of Ald. Becker.

Ald. Stiglbauer (Dem.) introduced a substitute resolution for that previously introduced by Ald. Koerner (Dem.) in the matter of the offensive minority report of Ald. Heath on the Sixth street viaduct matter. It was less ribald than that of Koerner's, but also provided that the city clerk blot out from the printed proceedings the paragraph wherein Ald. Heath charged that some of the aldermen were believed to vote their election to railroad influence and to be serving the roads in the viaduct matter. A sharp debate was precipitated. The Social-Democrats protested against the attempt to mutilate the records as outrageous and illegal and as establishing a highly dangerous precedent. Moreover it infringed the rights of aldermen to represent their constituents free of all censorship. "I want it clearly understood," said Ald. Heath, "that no hullyung action you may take here will keep me from doing my duty or from pointing out dangerous tendencies in this council. It is not hard to see that the railroads and the street railway and other corporations are well entrenched here among men supposed to represent the people. If you pass this resolution you will only show the people that a majority of you have been touched in a tender spot." Ald. Smith (Dem. and ex-Pop.), who in private conversation is very free about the railroad aldermen, said the railroads didn't run his ward as had been charged. He voted with the rest when the matter went to vote. It passed by a total of 34 to 10. Ald. Braun (Dem.) voting with the Socialists.

A majority of the aldermen have been posing as anti-street railway men, but they let in a glimmer of light on Monday when they voted to add a 10-year provision to the resolution asking for bids for lighting the streets for one, three and five years. This is part of the game to prevent the city from installing a municipal lighting system, the plan of the street railway being to offer a lower rate if given a ten year contract than if a shorter term were specified. The following aldermen betrayed the people by voting for the amendment: Barry and McKinley of the Seventh, Becker of the First, Denster of the Fifth, Fitzgerald and Koerner of the Fourth, Hayes and Szymanski of the Twelfth, Kuschbert of the Second, Klaeser and Luedtke of the Ninth, Sikora and Lemanski of the Fourteenth, Meisenheimer and Walter of the Twenty-third, Meyer of the Twenty-second, Raetz and Strachota of the Eighth, Riffled and Corcoran of the Third, Schmidt and Schumacher of the Thirteenth, Steigwald of the Nineteenth, Stollenwerk and Ziemer of the Seventeenth. The rest of the play will follow on schedule time.

One of the amusing incidents of the session was in regard to the deadlock over the building of the Sixth street viaduct over the tracks of the Milwaukee road. Ald. Melms had in a resolution to rescind a

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1762.



On the Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at Frodo Gorman Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 344 State St., Sec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 3418 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
J. W. TONOR, 604 1/2 Twenty-seventh St., Treasurer
M. WEINERFLOCH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

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ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neuma, Thos. Feeley, Nic. Riemer, Wm. Schwab, Fred. Wilson.
GRUANCE AND ARBITRATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Freha, E. Bauer, Wm. Griebling, Wm. Dietrich.
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SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, W. E. Acker, F. E. Neuma.
NOMINATIONS: Chas. Dippel, W. L. Fischer, H. Thale.

LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. F. E. Neuma, Secretary. 318 State Street, Chairman.
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agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly
carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this
is the largest stock of new fire
and burglar-proof safes and vaults
the Northwest. Second hand
line of the different makes always

had its stores made inside the Ohio
penitentiary. The brands are
"Leader Ranges and Heaters,"
"Winner Cook Stoves," and "Pioneer."
All these stoves bear the
brand of L. & W. On motion, referred
to business agent.

Bro. Brockhausen suggested that
the official journal print the names
of firms and products about the
country reported unfair. On motion
executive board was instructed to
consider advisability of issuing a
circular.

Bro. Reichert reported that the
claim in the newspapers that a big
cigar factory run by Silver & Wolf
had left the cigarmakers' union and
would get labels from a new organiza-
tion was false. Silver & Wolf
employed no one and simply left
the union to avoid discipline for
various improper acts.

Sister Mrs. Crowley, president of
the Woman's Label League, was
granted the floor and urged the co-
operation of the unions in its work.
(All donations can be sent to Mrs.
M. U. J. Crowley, 222 Kewaunee
st.)

Communication from Carpenters'
District Council was received an-
nouncing that the firm of B. Korn-
burger & Bro., manufacturers of
soda water, had been placed on un-
fair list by the council and the ac-
tion endorsed by Building Trades
section. On motion council ratified
this action.

Grievance committee reported a
conference with Stumpf & Lang-
hoff and said that Mr. Stumpf
agreed that the name of Stumpf &
Langhoff should not appear further
on any of the Kuppenheimer pos-
ters and advertisements. A delegate
from Garment Workers reported
that the firm had made such prom-
ises before but failed to live up to
same.

Receipts for avenue \$37.28. Dis-
bursements \$31.75.

Frederick Heath, Rec. Secy.

More Free Lectures.

An Interesting Subject that will
Delight Everybody.
Don't Miss it!

Next week Maj. E. H. Cooper
will lecture in the public schools on
"The Cliff Dwellers" at the follow-
ing places:

Tuesday, October 24—Seventeenth Dis-
trict School No. 1, Dover street, west
of Kinchik Avenue.

Wednesday, October 25—Twenty-first
District School No. 2, Ninth and Ring
streets.

Thursday, October 26—Tenth District
School No. 3, Twentieth and Wright
streets.

Friday, October 27—Eleventh District
School No. 2, Eighteenth avenue and
Maple street.

The lectures will be illustrated.
There is no charge for admission.

Pattern Makers' Ass'n. Notes.

For the purpose of creating
greater interest, to secure new mem-
bers and to further the social side
of its members the Pattern Makers'
Association will hold a series of
cinches and sociables during the
winter season. The first of this
series will be held early in Novem-
ber, but the date is not yet an-
nounced.

The association expects a visit
from General Secretary Morse of
the pattern makers of Great Britain
some time in November. Mr. Morse
comes to America as the fraternal
delegate of the British Trades Un-
ions to the convention of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor, to be held
at Pittsburgh next month.

A special meeting of the Pattern
Makers' Association will be held on
Saturday evening, Oct. 28th, at the
business agent's office, National ave.
cor. Grove st., for the purpose of
nominating general officers of the
Pattern Makers' League of North
America. It is important that a
good attendance be had and so all
members are expected to attend
without fail.

Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported	\$1,005.55
Hy. Fleck	.50
L. H. Hopkins	.50
Wm. Spraul	.75
J. Mathias	1.50
Herman Manz	1.50
Gust. Friedrich	1.50
J. Englehardt	.30
Rich. Huston	1.50
Fritz Maring	.75
Aug. Schmidt	.20
Ernst Meisner	.45
R. Fuhrmann	.45
Emil Jordan	1.50
Otto Lietzke	.45
Jno. Crote	.15
John Kraiser	1.00
	\$1,018.55

COAL — WOOD — COKE!

Hard coal; egg, stove or chestnut	size, per ton	\$7.75
Hard coal; pea size, per ton		5.50
Hard coal; buckwheat size, per ton		4.00
Soft coal; lump or nut size, per ton		4.25
Peabodys; screened, per ton		6.00
Peabodys; mine run, per ton		4.25
Coke; egg or nut size, per ton		5.50
Coke; small nut, per ton		4.50
Maple wood; per cord		8.50
Maple stave or edging; per cord		7.50
Hemlock or pine stave or edging, per cord		6.00
Soft wood kindling; per cord		2.00
Hard wood kindling (maple) per cord		2.00
Maple, per load		2.00
Carrying coal, per ton		.55
Sawing wood, per cord		1.50
No charge for carrying coal.		
Best grade in every instance. All de- livered by union teamsters. The Social- Democratic movement gets the benefit if you place your order here.		
E. W. HETTINGER, 244 South St.		



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GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas.,
553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West Bend Brewing and Maltng Co.,
West Bend, Wis.
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis.
Manufacturers of bath tubs and plumb-
ber supplies.
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chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
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Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.
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the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse,
Wis. Manufacturers of Cigars and
Tobacco.
The Janeway Clothing Co.
The Black & Green Co., Manufacturers of
the Radiant Home Liner Stoves.
The Carrell Coal Co. of Green Bay.
Casey & Stresem-Baker Co., Merchants
Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14, 1905.

Third E. B. meeting. Members
present: Weber, Britton, Handley,
Tomlinson and Brockhausen.
Britton chairman.

The secretary read a letter from the
secretary of the Central Labor
Union of Manitowoc requesting that
an appeal be sent out to assist the
locked out shipwrights, joiners and
caulkers of Manitowoc.

Organizer Weber having been to
Manitowoc several times on organiza-
tion and labor disputes, also re-
ported on the shipwrights' case. On
motion, the secretary was ordered to
send out the appeal.

W. J. Patterson of Superior in a
letter requested that his compen-
sation as deputy organizer be in-
creased. The E. B. decided that it
had no right to increase his com-
pensation unless he was ordered to
do special work.

The secretary was instructed to
compile a new mailing list of union
secretaries of the state.

The secretary submitted the fol-
lowing letter from Mr. Henry
Stauffer, pastor Hanover street Con-
gregational church:

Mr. FRED. BROCKHAUSEN,
Corresponding Secretary of State
Federation of Labor, Milwau-
kee, Wis.

Dear Sir: The fall meeting of the
District Convention of the Con-

Wisconsin Notes.

National Organizer George E. Bi-
gelow, now of Chicago, is to deliver
three or four lectures in Wisconsin
on his way to Minnesota. Locals
Wycena, Pardeeville and Pittsville
have already begun arrangements
for him.

RACINE:—Arrangements are
made for a big series of meetings by
Comrade Carr of Danville, Ill., on
November 10, 11 and 12.

ONTARIO:—Friends of the
cause write to headquarters for
sample copies of the HERALD.
This is the first word from that
place. The people are getting in-
terested.

FENWOOD:—Arrangements are
made for a lecture by the state
organizer here. It will be the first
lecture on Socialism in this place.

"BELLEVILLE:—Comrade Lam-
boley writes that he believes that a
local can be organized here now.
Comrade Thompson had a meeting
last winter with considerable in-
terest, but the friends were not quite
ready to join the party. They are
ready now.

THE THOMPSON LECTURES.

The dates for Comrade Thomp-
son's lectures are now set up to the
14th of November. They are as fol-
lows: Manitowoc, Wed., Nov. 1;
Chilton, Thurs., Nov. 3; Butte des
Morts, Fri., Nov. 5; De Pere,
Saturday, Nov. 4; Green Bay, Sun-
day, Nov. 5; Kewaunee, Monday,
Nov. 6; Sturgeon Bay, Tuesday,
Nov. 7; Marinette, Wednesday, 8;
Claywood, Thursday, 9; Suring,
Friday, 10; Menasha, 11; Fenwood,
Sunday, 12; Moon, Monday, 13;
Irma, Tuesday, 14.
The dates for the remaining locals
which are all in the western part of
the state will be announced next
week.

CANTON:—Friends of the cause
have arranged for Comrade Thomp-
son to deliver a lecture here and it
is expected that a local will be
formed.

Arrangements are under con-
sideration for a winter lecture
course for the locals with the very
best of talent. Locals that are
thinking of having such lectures
may be assured of our assistance
from headquarters.

At its last meeting the West Side
Socialist Woman's Club resolved to
hold a dance on Dec. 2 in their hall,
2714 North ave. Three new appli-
cations for membership were pre-
sented. The next regular meeting
will take place on Thurs., Oct. 26,

gregational Churches of Milwaukee
and vicinity will be held at Hanover
Street Congregational Church, Han-
over and Walker streets, Milwaukee,
on Nov. 14 and 15.

The opening session on the eve-
ning of Nov. 14 will be devoted to a
conference on "The Church and the
Workingmen."

Our plan is to have three work-
ingmen or three persons who shall
represent them, speak on the ques-
tion "Why Do Some Workingmen
Not Attend Church?" This discus-
sion is to be followed by two work-
ingmen who will speak on the ques-
tion, "Why Some Workingmen At-
tend Church?"

The last address of the evening
will be given by the Rev. H. L. Kel-
ler, on "The Message of Jesus to the
Men of To-day."

I desire that your honorable body
elect one delegate to this conference
who shall speak on the first question,
viz.: "Why Do Some Workingmen
Not Attend Church?"

It is my earnest hope that the
approaching conference may result
in a better understanding between
the churches and the wage earners.
The speaker whom you may elect
shall have entire liberty of speech.
However, inasmuch as there will be
six speakers on the program, it will
be necessary to limit each to fifteen
minutes.

Inasmuch as I want to print our
program soon, I shall be greatly ob-
liged if you will give this matter
your attention at your earliest con-
venience.

Awaiting your favor, I am,
Heartily yours,

HENRY STAUFFER.

P. S.—I shall be greatly obliged
if you will write every local union
affiliated with your body to elect six
delegates to the conference and re-
port their names to me not later
than Nov. 10.

H. S.

The E. B. decided to consider the
matter again Nov. 5.

The Steam Engineers' Union, No.
148, of Superior, was admitted to
membership.

The secretary was instructed to
request Victor L. Berger, delegate to
the A. F. of L. convention for the I.
T. U. to submit to the convention
resolutions Nos. 17, 19 and 20,
adopted at this last convention of
the State Federation.

There being no further business,
the meeting adjourned to November
5, 1905.

FRED. BROCKHAUSEN,
Secretary.

What is Social-Democracy?

"Whereas industry is at
present carried on by private capital-
ists served by wage labor, it must
be in the future conducted by as-
sociated or cooperative workers
jointly owning the means of pro-
duction."—Prof. Kirup.

"Our aim... is to obtain for the
whole community complete own-
ership and control of the means
of production and distribution
and transportation. We seek to
put an end to the wage system,
to sweep away all distinctions of
class and to inaugurate the co-
operative commonwealth."

"Socialism is that contemplated
system of industrial society which
proposes the abolition of private
property in the great material in-
struments of production, and the
substitution thereof of collective
property, and advocates the col-
lective management of produc-
tion, together with the distribution
of social income by society,
and private property in the
larger proportion of this social
income."—Prof. Kly.

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Will make you think of your
Winter Suit or Overcoat.

It's not a toss-up or guess
regards quality, workmanship
and fit when you come to us.

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GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wed-
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So-Cannon Ball & Old Iron Spits—100
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WHY NOT GET THEM FROM
Dr. S. R. ROSENBERG,
Scientific Optician,
372 GROVE STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

One Room 622, 7, 8 & 9 p. m.
Sundays, 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

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SHOP IN BAY VIEW...

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Schoer, Hofenbrau,
Select or

DAVIDSON

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OCTOBER-26-27-28
MATINEE SATURDAY
LIEBLER & CO. PRESENT
MRS. WIGGS
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CABBAGE PATCH
A DRAMATIZATION OF MRS. ALICE HEGAN
RICE'S CHARMING STORY.
Comes here with the Original Cast
Including
MADGE CARR COOK, HELEN LOWELL,
CHARLES CARTER, BESSIE
BARRISCALE
AND TWENTY OTHERS.
Seat Sale Opens Monday.
PRICES: 25c to \$1.50.

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The world's greatest German
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A musical travesty on labor
Unions and Trusts.

An all Star Cast of 40 People

SEE THE LABOR PARADE.
THE CIRCUS PARADE.

PRICES-25c-35c-50c-75c.

NEXT ATTRACTION:
"SKY FARM."

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

President McCurdy of the Mutual Life gave testimony on Tuesday that W. A. Fricke, formerly insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, and a man who rose rapidly from obscurity to a commanding and lucrative position in capitalist politics, had been given a bribe of \$5,000 while he held the office of insurance commissioner, with the agreement that he was to serve the Mutual Life at the same time and see that no legislation against its interests could pass.

This he was doubtless able to do, as he was on the inside of the council of the state administrations under Gove, Upham and Scofield. Fricke, before he became "successful" as a statesman, had a dental office in Milwaukee and was chiefly notable from the fact of his relations with young women who came to his office.

Naturally he had just the kind of "morals" to fit him for advancement in capitalist political circles. The Milwaukee papers never tired of commending him as a man of remarkable talents in a political way, but his exposure only gives point to the almost invariable rule that the man who rises in old party politics and becomes a factor in capitalist "statesmanship" always has for his chief factor of success a big fund of crookedness.

Eminently fitting were the place and the personnel of the meeting at which Arthur Dave Rose poured forth the vials of his wrath last Wednesday on the late grand jury. The convention of gasmen was made up of some of the worst rascals from all over the country that American capitalism has yet produced. A more typical band of legalized thieves could scarcely be thought of—the Milwaukee Gas Light company not excepted. It was peculiarly fit that the capitalist tool Rose should shed his tears in such a presence, and extremely proper that leading spokesmen of that body should publicly assure him that if "we were the grand jury there'd be no question of your triumphant acquittal."

A mayor who is usable in the interests of public plucking by corporations suits the capitalists to a T. In Milwaukee the gas company by contract gets the gas product of the Semet-Solvay coke company for 15 cents a thousand, then dilutes it one-half with air and sends it out to the helpless consumers at the modest price of \$1.00 a thousand—only making a profit of 1,250 per cent. We have to pay one dollar for 8-cent gas! Think of it! No wonder such a robber bunch loves Mayor Rose!

Rose belongs to the corporate interests. He looks after the interests of the Milwaukee Gas Light company in city affairs, as he does for the interests of other big robber corporations. It pays. Rose came to

Milwaukee poor and is now rich. Such a man and such betrayals of the people may have clear sailing for a time, but only for a time. Sooner or later the people are bound to turn in earnest and banish him to St. Helena—or the Twin Batters, or Death Valley.

One of the finest things ever inaugurated in Milwaukee is the series of free public school lectures. The plan had its inception in the progressive brain of the former secretary of the board, Henry E. Legler, and the lectures have proved so successful that there is urgent need of an extension of the number given. People seem fairly hungry for the knowledge thus given in a popular way and at every lecture overcrowding is the rule. The people are now demanding that in all new school buildings the lecture halls shall be on the ground floor, and certainly the crowds at the free lectures show the need of making the new halls more spacious than those in the old buildings.

As Seen From The Gallery

A very interesting little tilt took place between Ald. Strachota and Stighaner. It arose when the bond issue for the West Side park was being discussed. Ald. Strachota charged that a former deal was rushed through the council, in which the citizens paid an outrageous high price. The alderman of the 19th felt touched and retaliated by poking sarcasm at the other alderman's conscience. "There was a warm time for a few minutes. The west side alderman's conscience did not smite him. Perhaps the other gentleman did not have his conscience calmed by the proper 'quietus'."

A timely hint reminded the quarrelers that the Socialists were listening and therefore they pretty soon shut up. "When rogues quarrel, honest men get their own."

The manner in which the money for park purposes is spent should make it clear to the workmen that this city has class interests. When a demand was made upon the finance committee for an appropriation for play grounds for some of the public schools no funds were on hand. But when money is wanted for more land for Washington park, which already has an area of more than 124 acres, plenty funds are on hand. The north side has not one single acre of land. The policy seems to be to have a few large parks far from workingmen's homes so that the Street Railway Co. will benefit.

Another black page was added to the records of the majority. It tampered with the proceedings of the common council. There is nothing so low that crooked men will not stoop to do—and if it were the forging of the record of their doings.

Ald. Melms' resolution, which was to clear the way so that the viaduct could be pushed, was killed. The entire work so far done must be undone. It was Wm. F. Thiel, the legal advisor of the Socialists, that gave the committee some pretty plain talk. He told them how they had bungled the whole question. Nevertheless at the common council meeting the resolution was killed. Aldermen lawyers talked of beginning mandamus proceedings to compel the company to build the viaduct. Then they were told by Ald. Seidel that they had not as yet given the company notice to build the viaduct. Ald. Melms argued that the railway company must first refuse to comply with an order given by the council, before the courts could be petitioned to enforce the order. It must be remembered that the council has also voted to accept an offer of \$112,000 from the railway company. Ald. Mallory then introduced a resolution ordering the company to build the viaduct, after these gentlemen discovered that no such order had been given, and that the Socialists were right.

This resolution was passed. It said nothing as to the one hundred and twelve thousand dollar offer that the council accepted. Now the council is in this predicament that it accepted said offer and after so doing orders the company to build the whole viaduct. After the meeting, Ald. Mallory admitted that this offer stands in the way and all action taken on same must be rescinded. Why then did he vote against the Melms resolution? There is no folly so great as that of capitalist wisecracks.

Ald. Barry of the Seventh said: "If the grand jury had found something against him he also would have been indicted and that because he is a Democrat." He said that clearly shows that it was "all for politics. This is wonderful logic. There are a great number of so-called men that are shameless enough to vent their filthy wrath publicly; many that will spit their vile venom in the face of a body of honorable men because they dared to draw to light a few crooks—but there are few that are rascally cunning enough to do it well. Ald. Barry is not one of the latter."

Gallery God.

AT THE THEATERS:

DAVIDSON THEATER.

Among book plays "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," which opens a limited engagement at the Davidson theater on Thursday, Oct. 26, seems to have the most superabundant vitality. From the first the dramatization of Mrs. Rice's two popular stories, "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary," met with a degree of public favor more enthusiastic if anything than that awarded those "best selling" novels of low life in mean streets. In Mrs. Wiggs herself, Miss Hazy, Lovey Mary and



CHAS. CARTER AS MR. STUBBINS IN "MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH."

Mr. Stubbins, the play presents four salient types, each one of which remains firmly fixed in the most pleasant recollections of the playgoer. Strong as the roles the play has been even more richly cast. Mrs. Madge Carr Cook, mother of Miss Eleanor Robson, has scored the greatest triumph of her life in the title role. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" comes direct from a five months' run in New York where it was hailed as the American genre play par excellence.



KOLB, DILL & DILLON IN "I. O. U." AT THE ALHAMBRA THEATER.

BIJOU THEATER.

Joe Welch, the inimitable creator of Jewish dialect comedy, whose engagement at the Bijou opens tomorrow afternoon for a week in his most successful play "The Peddler," is noted as being one of the greatest matinee idols en tour. His character of Abraham Jacobson, the peddler, does not permit him to wear evening dress, yet his delightful humor throughout the play and the simple sweet manner in which the story of the play is told make his matinees universally well attended by mothers, young girls



JOE WELCH IN "THE PEDDLER."

and children, who weep and laugh alternately during the entire two hours and a half duration of the performance. The scenes will include Cooper Union on a winter's night, Tammany Hall, the attic home of the peddler, a mansion on Fifth Avenue, a second hand store on the Bowery and a midnight view of Pell Street, Chinatown. The matinee days are Wednesday and Saturday during Mr. Welch's engagement at the Bijou.

Send a dime and for ten weeks you can read the Herald

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Kolb and Dill open at the Alhambra Sunday matinee in "I.O.U." a musical travesty on Trusts and Corporations. The walking delegate of the various unions get the Dutchmen, Kolb and Dill, as well as the Irishmen, Ben Dillon, to join the unions. Kolb, Dill and Dillon become partners in the hotel business. After they have joined the several unions, the walking delegate informs them that a labor parade is to be held next day, for which, if they fail to parade, they will be fined fifty dollars apiece. This fine is for each union they fail to represent in the parade. Of course, they can only parade with one union at a time, and they see what a fix they are in, and as Dill has been the means of getting the other two into the unions, they proceed to hammer him to their heart's content. Dill finally strikes and puts a boycott on the hotel, when he has a few more bumps for his trouble, he marches in front of the hotel with the boycott sign, chanting "This is an unfair house." The labor parade by the chorus, as well as the circus parade is a feature of the show. This company came direct from Portland, Oregon, where they have played to packed houses for eight solid weeks.

STAR THEATRE.

Frank B. Carr's "Thoroughbreds" will be the next offering at the Star, opening there Sunday afternoon. This is another of the old line companies that appear season after season, bringing with them the usual innovation in this field. Carr this season has a number of high-priced offerings in addition to the usual list of comedy and music. The Laurient trio, musical artists from Europe; Willie Weston, Niblo and Riley, M'Le La Toska, contortionist; Charles Douglass and many others are on the programme.

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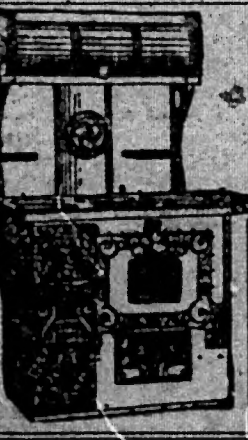
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Milwaukee Social-Dem. Publ. Co.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT

—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eva Gilsdorf, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Gilsdorf, the executor of said estate, representing among other things, that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the account of his administration, and assigning the residue of the said estate according to law:

It is ordered, That said Application be heard before this Court, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday day of November, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered, That notice be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County.

Done this 29th day of September, 1905.

By the Court,

JOHN C. KARTL,

Register of Probate.

Richard Elmer, Atty. of Estate.

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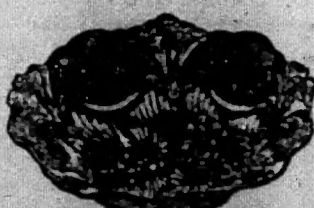
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